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The results of Dr. Baldwin's detailed and analytical studies are valuable contributions to scientific knowledge on normal growth. He points out that the physiological age is directly related to stages of mental maturation. The physiologically more mature child has different attitudes, different types of emotions, different interests than a child who is physically younger, though of the same chronological age.

Dr. Baldwin emphasizes the need, in framing child labor legislation, that the physical development of the boy or girl, as well as the chronological age and school standing, be taken into consideration. Some children are sufficiently mature physically to meet the requirements of an age limit of fourteen or sixteen, while others are immature and in a stage of growth where more training and more opportunity for physical development are essential.

Dr. Baldwin's reports are rather too bulky and technical for general use, but should be extremely valuable as reference books, and undoubtedly will have a profound influence on future work with children.

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AN ELEMENTARY MANUAL OF PHYSIOLOGY. By Dr. Russell Burton-Opitz. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, \$2.50.

This book is a careful and comprehensive study of physiology intended for student nurses and dietitians. As professional lecturer in Physiology at Teachers College, the author has had much experience in teaching this subject and ample opportunities to try out methods of presentation. Furthermore, his students have been enthusiastic, proving his ability to make it popular, by no means an easy task.

It is an attractive volume illustrated with cuts that are original, interesting and graphic. The order in which the topics are arranged is logical. Points are taken up and discussed sufficiently to make them clear, thus avoiding confusion. The first chapters discuss general physiology under living matter, general phenomena of life and general conditions of life, thus laying a good foundation for more detailed subject matter later. He deals mainly with physiology, giving enough anatomy for clarification.

The physiology of movement is introduced early,—a distinct improvement over many texts. The discussion of metabolism and internal secretions is especially good.

The rapidly increasing demand for a more complete knowledge of physiology by nurses justifies such a text. I predict that it will

be widely used, especially in the university schools. The schools of nursing which give very limited time (100 hours or less) to physiology will find it pretty difficult for a regular text book, but could quite profitably make use of it as a reference.

The style is clear and readable, yet not too easy. Personally, I do not like my intelligence affronted by primer language. He uses scientific language, introducing terms which, of course, should be a part of our vocabulary.

We are indebted to Prof. Burton-Opitz for this contribution to a field occupied by perhaps only two texts,—Kimber and Gray's *Anatomy and Physiology for Nurses* and Stiles' *Human Physiology*. The former could well be used *with* this new text. The latter is perhaps too brief for our purpose.

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**A MANUAL OF OBSTETRICAL NURSING.** Prepared for use in connection with Text Books on Obstetrics. Nancy E. Cadmus, R.N. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 100 Pages. Price, \$1.50.

The purpose of this Manual is to raise the standard of obstetrical nursing. If the outlines were followed in our schools by instructors with the aid of the supervisors, there would be brought about a definite and coöperative system which is badly needed in obstetrical nursing today, and which would secure far reaching results.

Miss Cadmus, after eleven years' experience as Superintendent of Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary of New York City, during six of which she was a member of the New York State Board of Nurses' Examiners, with the subject of Obstetrics assigned to her, realized the need for improved methods in teaching, study and supervision of this great branch of nursing. The Manual is the outgrowth of her broad and varied experience.

The first eleven chapters of the book are outlines similar to "The Plan of Study" by Miss Cadmus, found in DeLee's *Obstetrics for Nurses*. Part II gives outlines for lectures. Part III is devoted to quizzes which are planned to correlate theory with clinical methods. One wonders why this precedes instead of following Part IV. In Part IV the practical demonstrations well cover the essential procedures with which student nurses should be familiar before they are permitted to attempt the responsibility of obstetrical nursing. Part V pictures some of the marvelous results that can be obtained in the Public Health field and records those already secured by the Maternity Center Association of New York City.

Conditions prove the increasing demand for more enthusiastic